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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Kiribati

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Response	*Recommendation No.*	*Total*
Accepted	32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.42.43.44.45.49.55.56.58.59.60.61.62. 63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.79.82.83.84.86.87. 88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105. 106.107.108.109.110.111. 112.113.114.115	70
Considered	2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.13.14.15.16.17.22.23.24.25.26. 27.28.29.30.31.41.46.47.48.54.57. 85	32
Noted	1.12.18.19.20.21.50.51.52.53.78.80.81	13

List of Recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group:

84. The following recommendations will be examined by Kiribati which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 29th session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015.

Conclusions Recommendations		*Remarks*
1.	Accede and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) (Estonia);	Noted
2.	Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the two optional protocols (ICCPR-OP1/OP2) (Estonia);	Considered
3.	Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its protocols (Montenegro);	Considered
4.	Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);	Considered
5.	Ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol and establish a national institution for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, seeking international technical cooperation if necessary (Timor-Leste);	Considered
6.	Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty (Argentina);	Considered
7.	Sign and ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (France);	Considered
8.	Sign and ratify core international human rights instruments including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Canada);	Considered

9.	Take measures to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Trinidad and Tobago);	Considered
10.	Ratify core international human rights conventions – prioritising the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);	Considered
11.	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Ghana);	Considered
12.	Consider ratifying the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);	Noted
13.	Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Ghana);	Considered
14.	Consider signing and ratifying the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);	Considered
15.	Ratify the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, as previously recommended (Denmark);	Considered
16.	Ratify the Convention against Torture (Algeria);	Considered
17.	Sign and ratify those core international human rights instruments to which Kiribati is not yet a party, particularly the ICCPR and its first and second protocols (Italy);	Considered
18.	Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully implement its provisions (Italy);	Noted
19.	Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and implement it into national law (Netherlands);	Noted
20.	Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as well as its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities without formulating any reservation (Uruguay);	Noted
21.	Accede to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);	Noted
22.	Consider acceding to the remaining core international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kenya);	Considered
23.	Ratify the major international instruments including the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Sierra Leone);	Considered
24.	Consider accession to the major international human rights instruments which it is not yet State party to, including ICESCR, ICCPR, and the two optional protocols thereto (Namibia);	Considered

25.	Ratify the ICESCR as an important tool to give greater effectiveness to the protection of human rights in the context of climate change, as well as ICERD and the Convention against Torture (Portugal);	Considered
26.	Complete the process of ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the CRC (Algeria);	Considered
27.	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);	Considered
28.	Consider taking initial steps towards the ratification of other international human rights instruments that it is not yet a party to (Philippines);	Considered
29.	Strengthen efforts on the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Human Rights Conventions that the country acceded to (South Africa);	Considered
30.	Devise a national strategy for the ratification or adhesion to the core international human rights treaties (Costa Rica);	Considered
31.	Amend its Constitution to include sex, gender and disability as grounds for non-discrimination (Israel);	Considered
32.	Strengthen legal frameworks to effectively eliminate violence against women (Sierra Leone);	Accepted
33.	Conduct a wider review of its penal code in assessing its effectiveness to address domestic violence cases (New Zealand);	Accepted
34.	Ensure the appropriate implementation of the Te Rau N te Mwenga Law from 2014 to combat gender-based violence (Spain);	Accepted
35.	Ensure the effective implementation of the Family Peace Act to address the issue of domestic violence (Sri Lanka);	Accepted
36.	Swiftly finalize the Family Peace Act Implementation Plan to ensure the Act is effective in providing protection and redress for victims of domestic violence (United Kingdom);	Accepted
37.	Implement the Family Peace Act (2014) as a matter of priority to address domestic violence (Fiji);	Accepted
38.	Consider strengthening the independence of the Kiribati National Human Rights Task Force so that it complies with the Paris Principles (Germany);	Accepted
39.	Ensure that the Child Work Policy complies with human rights obligations and standards (Germany);	Accepted
40.	Establish an inter-institutional coordination mechanism to promote gender equality and the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mexico);	Accepted
41.	Consider developing Human Rights Indicators, as suggested by the OHCHR, as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);	Considered

42.	Make every effort to finalize policies in the areas of disability, inclusive education, child labor, gender equality and women's development and to progress in achieving measurable results in their implementation within the timeframe prior to its next UPR (Solomon Islands);	Accepted
43.	Continue its work towards the development of a National Disability Policy and a Child Labour Policy (Trinidad and Tobago);	Accepted
44.	Complete the CEDAW reports before the due date in 2015 (New Zealand);	Accepted
45.	Speed up formalities for the submission of pending reports to CEDAW (Spain);	Accepted
46.	Consider issuing standing invitations to all Special Procedures (Ghana);	Considered
47.	Extend standing invitations to all human rights special procedures (Montenegro);	Considered
48.	Take all measures necessary to eliminate discrimination against women in all areas, including access to land and employment, as well as economic and political participation (Namibia);	Considered
49.	Design a targeted campaign challenging patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes (Slovenia);	Accepted
50.	Decriminalize homosexuality and sign the Joint Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of 18 December 2008 regarding human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity (France);	Noted
51.	Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Slovenia);	Noted
52.	Adopt measures for the decriminalization of consensual same sex sexual relations (Chile)	Noted
53.	Introduce legislation to satisfy its commitments on equality and non-discrimination, including as it pertains to same sex relations (Canada);	Noted
54.	Adopt legislation prohibiting all forms of discrimination of individuals, based on race, colour of the skin, religion, national or ethnic origin, disability, aesthetic aspect, gender, sexual identity or orientation (Uruguay);	Considered
55.	Strengthen the measures aimed at guarantee gender equality, in particular with regard to the transfer of Kiribati nationality to the children of Kiribati's women born abroad, in compliance with Article 9, paragraph 2, of CEDAW. (Argentina);	Accepted
56.	Halt any plans to reinstate the death penalty (Sweden);	Accepted
57.	Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Australia);	Considered

58.	Implement the National Action Plan Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence and review its laws, policies and practices which perpetuate discrimination against women and girls and their marginalization, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to which Kiribati is party to (France);	Accepted
59.	Take all necessary measures to address domestic violence and sexual harassment as well as social discrimination against women, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Italy);	Accepted
60.	Continue to vigorously implement the National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights for all persons, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Germany);	Accepted
61.	Continue efforts in implementation of its National Approach to Eliminating Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kiribati (South Africa);	Accepted
62.	Enact legislation to cover all forms of violence against women (including physical, sexual, trafficking, sexual harassment, stalking, psychological, and economic), protection orders, ancillary civil orders, criminal process and procedure, evidence laws and police powers (Ireland);	Accepted
63.	Reinforce its policies and develop specific programs aimed at preventing and effectively responding to domestic violence against women, including cases of rape within the family (Brazil);	Accepted
64.	Continue to implement initiatives such as a referral network (SafeNet) and pursue preventive measures aimed at reducing the levels of violence against women (Australia);	Accepted
65.	Strengthen the measures to stop violence against women, including information and awareness raising programs (Chile);	Accepted
66.	Continue to take steps to tackle gender-based violence (Singapore);	Accepted
67.	Keep its commitment and continue to work with partners nationally, regionally and internationally to implement its action plan to promote women's rights and combat violence against women (Israel);	Accepted
68.	Continue to take concrete measures to prevent violence and sexual offences against women and children and to ensure prosecution of perpetrators of such violence (Netherlands);	Accepted
69.	Intensify its efforts in raising awareness within communities and providing additional training for the police and the judiciary to ensure that victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive adequate medical support and legal aid (Thailand);	Accepted

70.	Pursue preventative measures on domestic violence such as community education and police training (New Zealand);	Accepted
71.	Undertake further work to ensure that the law is adequate to prosecute cases involving domestic violence and that such laws are properly enforced through, for example, increased police capacity-building and the appointment of female officers (New Zealand);	Accepted
72.	Repeal the right "to administer reasonable punishment" and clearly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home (Sweden);	Accepted
73.	Continue reinforcing the plans and programs for the eradication of corporal punishment of children in the schools as well as in the home (Chile);	Accepted
74.	Efficiently combat international trafficking in young women and prosecute the authors of such crimes (France);	Accepted
75.	Actively conduct education and awareness campaigns on the issue of child prostitution, particularly in well-known meeting places of foreign crew members. These campaigns should make clear that under Kiribati Law, the crime of sex trafficking includes subjecting a child to prostitution even in the absence of transnational movement or the use of force or coercion (United States of America);	Accepted
76.	Step up the implementation of existing legislation against sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the country, as well as in its territorial waters, including through raising public awareness on how to prevent and fight this unacceptable practice (Brazil);	Accepted
77.	Adopt a list of hazardous work activities prohibited for children, and better enforce existing laws to fully protect children from the worst forms of child labour and all forms of sexual exploitation (United States of America);	Accepted
78.	Establish formal procedures to proactively identify trafficking victims among vulnerable populations and refer them to protective services (United States of America);	Noted
79.	Promote and support the participation of women in decision-making at all levels (New Zealand);	Accepted
80.	Continue policies and programs aiming at the improvement of women participation in the political life and decision-making processes, including through measures aimed at reserving a quota in positions in the Parliament and Administrations to women, following international good practices. (Costa Rica);	Noted
81.	Decriminalize defamation and include it under the Civil Code in accordance with international standards, develop self-regulatory mechanisms of the media and strengthen the professional standards of journalism in the country (Estonia);	Noted
82.	Take steps to ensure the availability of adequate food and freedom from hunger for its citizens (Ireland);	Accepted

83.	Heed the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation regarding improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure (Slovenia);	Accepted
84.	Strengthen implementation of the human right to sanitation at the national level as well as the promotion of hygiene (Spain);	Accepted
85.	Ensure affordable access to water and sanitation, and that the price paid for access to these rights is not incompatible with access to other rights such as food, housing or education (Spain);	Considered
86.	Strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks with respect to the implementation of human rights and the right to water and sanitation (Trinidad and Tobago);	Accepted
87.	Continue consolidating the programs of social protection which are being implemented in order to offer greater well-being and quality of life to its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	Accepted
88.	Continue the implementation of actions included in the national Development Plan in order to achieve a greater social protection and gender equality (Cuba);	Accepted
89.	Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates (Indonesia);	Accepted
90.	Urgently take appropriate measures to address high infant and child mortality rates (Maldives);	Accepted
91.	Adopt sanitation and residual water treatment strategies in order to prevent the high rate of child mortality due to water-related diseases (Mexico);	Accepted
92.	Continue to improve its health system and ensure access to quality health for all (Singapore);	Accepted
93.	Improve its public health system, especially to upgrade the existing facilities in both central and local hospitals nationwide, as well as to put in place measures to reduce infant mortality, malnutrition, and epidemics, especially HIV/AIDS (Thailand);	Accepted
94.	Further promote the right to health in Kiribati, in particular by providing access to essential healthcare facilities (Armenia);	Accepted
95.	Following the enactment of the Education Act (2013), adopt policies and regulations to strengthen access to and quality of education, which is free and compulsory for all school-aged children (Maldives);	Accepted
96.	Finalize the development of the Inclusive Education Policy giving effect to all school aged children and young person's Right to Education (South Africa);	Accepted
97.	Ensure birth registration is available to all its citizens and provide free, inclusive and compulsory education for all children (Sierra Leone);	Accepted
98.	Continue its efforts to raise education standards and improve access to education (Singapore);	Accepted

99.	Expedite its work on policy formulation on inclusive education with particular focus on girls (Sri Lanka);	Accepted
100.	Enshrine the right to education in its Constitution and allow pregnant girls to pursue their education in schools of their choice (Timor Leste);	Accepted
101.	Ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers have the opportunity to continue their education (Slovenia);	Accepted
102.	Further increase inputs in education and further improve school enrolment rate (China);	Accepted
103.	Continue to boost its well-established education policies which guarantee a quality education system for all (Venezuela);	Accepted
104.	Continue the elaboration of the National Disability Policy and ensure effective implementation in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention (Germany);	Accepted
105.	Continue its efforts to promote and protect all human rights, in particular those of persons with disabilities (Portugal);	Accepted
106.	Strengthen policies on accessibility to ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy their rights (Spain);	Accepted
107.	Continue to take into consideration the adverse impacts of climate change to people's access to food and clean water, particularly the most vulnerable sectors of society (Philippines);	Accepted
108.	Consider strengthening the positive impact expected from the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management on human rights through training of relevant stakeholders on human rights approaches to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (Solomon Islands);	Accepted
109.	Continue its leadership role and advocacy with the international community, including through the Coalition of Low Lying Atoll Nations on Climate Change (CANCC) and the Alliance of Small Island States, on the need for ambitious and binding targets for greenhouse gas emissions in order to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on human rights (Fiji);	Accepted
110.	Continue its mainstreaming of climate change adaptation across developmental activities with the assistance of the international community (Fiji);	Accepted
111.	Pay attention to the effects of climate change on environment and social development (China);	Accepted
112.	Cooperate with UN Agencies, regional bodies and development partners in building capacities, training and exchanging human rights expertise and experiences with other Pacific Island countries (Israel);	Accepted

113.	Request technical assistance from the United Nations programmes, funds and bodies to comply with the commitments made in terms of human rights such as the presentation of reports, the drafting of plans and programmes to strengthen human rights (Mexico);	Accepted
114.	Intensify efforts to secure support and assistance of the international community in pursuing its climate change adaptation and mitigation plans (Philippines);	Accepted
115.	Seek technical assistance from relevant UN agencies in order to better implement its international human rights obligations (Sierra Leone);	Accepted